ments of trade, by the inducement of long credit. The unfortu nate system of long and indiscriminate credit seems to be gain-ing ground in Honolulu. This is the last place where such a system should prevail to any extent. The result will surely be an inflated and unnatural state of trade, which the experience of past years should save us from.

PLOUR-There appears to be a better feeling in the mark and choice lots are held a shade higher. Sales of 100 bbls a

American loaf on private terms. The advices from San Fran cisco are as we predicted a few weeks ago, unfavorable to ship-ment, and a decline must take place in this market. COFFEE—No demand; quotations from San Francisco : something under the price demanded here for choice.

BREAD-Imports per Fanny Major amount to about bbis, which go into store; a large quantity is on the way from Enstern ports. CORN-Jobbing at 2c per lb.

CUTLERY-A large auction sale this morning of assor English, was well attended, and fair prices realised.

DRY GOODS—Recent importations of muslins, prints and cot ton goods have been heavy, and the market is rather overstocked Auction sales of 10 bales English wide prints at 11ic @ 12ic

100 pieces madapolams at 4½c.

EXCHANGE—On the United States and San Francisco offe

#### SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 31, 1857. The advices by the Eastern mail, which arrived at an early hour this morning, are decidedly encouraging. During the fort night ending July 6, but one ship, viz., the Sancko Panza from New York, had been dispatched for California. For the ensuing fortnight, however, the clearances will have been more numerou as two ships on the berth at New York were announced to sail on the 11th, and one on the 7th July, and six ships in all were advertised at that port and two at Boston. Freights, although nominally unchanged, were very dull.

We understand that the fine clipper back Jane A. Falki

burg has been purchased by A. T. Lawton, Esq., of this city, and will hereafter run as a regular packet between this port and the Sandwich Islands.

FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 700 qr sacks domestic at \$8 50 for good brands, and \$9 50 for extra.

WHEAT—Sales at 3c.

BARLEY—Sales this morning of 300 bags at \$1 65.

OATS—200 bags at 25c.

POTATOES—300 bags at 21 per bag.

CORDAGE—3000 ibs Manila hay rope at 15c.

PAPEE—700 reams Malden Bridge wrapping SUGAR-20,000 the China No. 1 at 10c; 10,000 do do private

this crushed at 16je. COFFEE—100 bags Manila, at 12je. OYSTERS—100 doz Wright's at \$5.
1.UMBER—Sales of 200 M feet Oregon assorted at \$20 50 @ \$21, and 250 M do do, private.—S. F. Bulletin.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Ships Mails

For Lanaina, per Maria, to-day.

For Hilo, per Maria, to-day, and Liholiho, on Thursday.

For Kaual, per Excel, to-day.

For San Francisco, per Fanny Major, about Aug. 26.

#### PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

#### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13—Sch Manuokawai, Beckly, fm Hilo.

14—Schr Favorite, Hall, fm Kahului via Lahaina

14—Sch Kamehameha IV., fm Molokai.

15—Schr Kamoi, Chadwick, fm Lahaina.

15—Sch East Maui, fm Molokai.

 Sch East Mani, fm Molokai.
 Sch Mary, Berrill, fm Kawaihae.
 7 P. M., Am bk Fanny Major, Lawton, 15 ds 16—Schr Kalama, Hooper, fm Kawaihae. 17—Br ship Kamehameha IV., Garry, 1

# DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15 - Sch Faverite, Hall, for Lahaina. 15 - "Manuokawai, for Hilo. 15 - "Kamehameha IV., for Kohala. 17 - "East Maui, for Molokai. 17— "East Maui, for Molokai.
18— "Kamei, Chadwick, for Lahaina.
19— "Kalama, Heoper, for Kawaihae.
19— "Mary, Berril, for Kawaihae.
7 A. M.—Schr John Young telegraphed in sight.

# Whalers at Tahiti.

Napoleon III., Morel, of Havre, last from New land, 120 wh, voyage.

demona, Smith, of New Bedford, last from New

demona, Smith, of New Bedford, last from New senson's catch.
15-Virginia, Peaks, of N. B., last from Strong's Island, 200 sp, voyace, 200 sp on hourd, 50 sp, season's catch-haincourt, Labaste, of Havre, last fin New Zealand,

25 Emily, Hall, of N. B., last from Huahini, 475 sp, voyage, 475 sp on board. izabeth, Peirce, of N. B., last from New Zealand, 500

# VESSELS IN PORT.-AUG. 20.

Be ship Kamehameha IV., Garry. Am bark Fanny Major, Lawton. Am ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvrin British bark Gambis.—Ship John Marshall, Pendleton.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

From Hillo-per Libeliho, Aug. 19-1 bullock, 14 hides, 1 alt, 2 tons iron, 2000 ft lumber, 10 bbls salmon, 1 ton mdse.

From Kera, Hawan—per Libotho, Aug. 17—1 cask tailow, 3 ides, 2 sheep, 1 dor turkeys, 1 do fowls.

From Kawamar—per Mary, Aug 18—180 bullock hides, 5000 is tailow, 2 horses, 36 cattle, 9 sheep, 12 calves.

For Kawamar—per Mary, Aug. 19—49 bbls salt, 2 horses,

From Kawamas—per Kalama, Aug 18—60 bbls beef, 118 bullock hides, 1800 lbs tallow, 7 hend sheep.
For Kawamas—per Kalama, Aug 19—2 bars iron, 20 bags sait, 21 bbls do, 40 empty bbls, 3 bbls flour, 1 box tea, 1 do soap, 1 try pot, 1300 bricks, 5 bbls liquor.

# IMPORTS.

2000 ft siding, 20 pre 5 x 10 sash, 90 cs bread, 1 piano, 1 boat, bbls apples, 1 cs glassware, 1 do plated ware, 5 do furniture, baskets champagne, 6 cs apples, 63 empty bbls, 50 cs bread, 3 do glass, 1 cask hardware, 1 box do, 2 bags potatoes, 1 bag or ions, 22 pks mdse, 2 bas plants, 4 do, 1 chest drawers.

From Livanroot.—per Kamehameha IV.—75 bdls iron, 36 bars do, 6 cables, 10 anchors, 56 hhds ale, 30 M slates, 4 M ft bricks, 1000 arch do, 9 M blue do, 30 bxs pipes, 300 bags sal 263 tierces do, 41 tierces blackamith's coal, 2800 bxs soap, 10 os bottled ale, 126 do do wise, 15 de champagne, 400 cs bottle

# PASSENGERS.

From Sax Faascisco-per Fanny Major-Stephen H Atkins, S R Atkins, B H Atkins, E H Atkins, Miss Henrietta Atkins, M S Grinbaum, A S Grinbaum, J Barnatt, A Pratt and lady, John Cattis, Samuel Sherman, A O Gorden, T H Marshall, Chas M'Candless, A King, Alohu, Aclong, Aulang, Akai, Chas Casey and lady.

COASTWINE.

For Hillo-per Liholiho, Aug. 8—S Clark, J Bobinson, junr., Mrs Macy, and 40 deck passengers. From Hillo-per Liholiho, Aug. 19—J Davis and wife, 12 deck Frem Lanauxa-Per Kamoi, August 16-S Hoffmeyer, Rev

Mr Strong and wife.

From Kona, Hawaii—per Maria, Aug. 17—Capt Cum
J H Cole, Rev T E Taylor, Miss Thurston, Mr Longio Mitchell and 6 deck passengers.
FROM KAWAIRAE—per Kalama, Aug 17—E P Adams, Henry Brown, and 3 deck passengers.
From Kawairas—per Mary—Mr Webster, wife and 2 children, Mr Wilder, and 4 deck passengers.
For Kawairas—per Mary, Aug. 19—Jas Slone, and 4 deck

# MARRIED.

the Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D., Sawers, M. Hawas, Horican, Wisconsin, the world-renowned Temperance Ora Miss Haras Accusta, eldest daughter of N. Pratt, E. Lowa, and sister of Wallace Pratt, Esq., of Chicago.

At her residence in this place, on the 17th inst., at 8i o'clock, Mary K., wife of Rev E. W. Clark, aged 54, and for 29 years a resident of these islands. She retained her consciousness to a resident of these islands. She retained her consciousness to the last, and in the midst of the agonies of dissolving nature found the Savior unspeakably precious. "Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."—Polynesian.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE. Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our counter neatly done up in wrappers, five copies for 50 cents, twelve copies for a dollar.

TERMS.—Six Dollars per annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CONJENCIAL ADVERTISER. C. S. BARTOW, Esq. L. L. TORBERT, Esq. Capt. JAS. A. LAW. THOS. H. PARIS, Esq. Dr. J. W. SMITH. a, Kauai

#### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20. An editor "out west" is said to have resorted in the absence of all other material, when no mail arrived for several weeks, to filling his sheet with the contents of old almanacs kept ready for such occasions. Though somewhat isolated, we are not left to so much distress for copy; but, in order to present a variety of foreign news, as well as to satisfy our correspondents, whose patience we are not disposed to test, we lay aside other matter prepared for this issue to give place to

The Fanny Major's mails, three in number being the New York dates of June 5th and 20th and July 6th, were landed on Sabbath evening leaving us about six weeks without any mail from foreign parts. The most stirring news by this arrival is the account of the serious riots in New York city on the 4th and 5th of July. With the aid of the military, the riots had been quelled, and at the sailing of the steamer there appeared no apprehension of a fresh outbreak.

In San Francisco everything is quiet. Private advices, however, state that the " Vigilance Committee" stood ready to take a public stand again should circumstances require it. Ned M'Gowan, who was under their ban, is making money, it seems, out of the published account of his trial. On the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, the wharf was guarded by a delegation of the Vigilance Committee on horse ack and on foot, to arrest such banished persons as were supposed to be on board.

Gen. Walker, the returned piratical invader of Nicaragua, had been making a tour of the United States. At the South considerable demonstration was shown wherever he went; but at the North he was very coldly received. It is thought he will leave for California soon, to fit out an expedition to Northern Mexico to avenge the death of

nessed by hundreds of thousands. The worldrenowned orator, Edward Everett, delivered a brilliant oration on the occasion, which will be found in the Boston Traveler of June 20. "The statue thus inaugurated is seven feet in height; it is composed of the purest Italian marble, and is poised upon a pedestal four feet high, so that the distance from the ground to the top of the statue is eleven feet. It is cut from a block of marble weighing originally seven tons. Three years have been occupied by the artist in shaping it, and the cost is \$5000. Warren is costumed in citizen's dress, having a sword in his right hand, and his left hand open, as if in earnest expostulation. The statue is highly creditable to the artist who made it, HENRY DEXTER, of Boston. It is to be permanently placed in a small building erected for it on Bunker's Hill, near the monu-

In England public attention was becoming more and more directed to the two great experiments which were to take place in August-that of laying the Atlantic cable and the launch of the mammoth steamer Great Eastern. Both are considered as "experiments," the success of which is as yet a problem; but every aid which science and art can bring in to render them successful is being done. We shall probably not hear of the result attending either experiment till the arrival here of the mail of September 5th. In regard to the telegraph, the following is the latest news:

"It is officially announced that the Niagara would not leave England until the 15th August. Whenever the two steam-frigates meet at Cork, the two cables are to be joined, to talk through the whole line and see if there be a flaw. If all be right, the cable will again be divided, and both vessels go to sea. Each vessel will run about six miles an hour, and as each will have to drop nine hundred miles of cable, each will take fifteen days to reach the shore. The soundings taken, along the telegraph plateau, by Lieut. Berryman, of the United States surveying steamer Arctic. have been confirmed as correct, in all material particulars, by Lieut, Dayman, of the British navy, who was sent out by the English Government to take soundings, from H. B. M. steamer Cyclops, on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph

.In China papers to May 15, we find but little of interest. No new engagements had taken place, and the English forces were slowly concentrating. Active hostilities would probably not be renewed till after the news of the English election returns and the government orders based on it, had reached Hong Kong. But a long and hard struggle is no doubt in the future.

# NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The After several months of very quiet times, the oast week shows some improvement. Goods are arriving freely, merchants are looking about, making selections and preparing for the fall season. The present fall season will probably chronicle as many whalers at our ports as last season, croakers to the contrary, notwithstanding. The amount which they have to spend in port depends, of course, very much on the success with which they meet in their summer

old country time-piece, on the day set for her arrival. about the vessel, occasional poking their noses out of will be glad to learn that Capt. Lawton has succeeded in purchasing a faster vessel for this route, which for nine months of the year is a dead beat from this port to San Francisco. Among the passengers, we notice, Abner Pratt, Esq., U. S. Consul for Honolulu. and our old townsman Thos. H. Marshall, Esq.

THE TELEGRAPH.-The advantage of a telegraph was most clearly shown on Sunday last. At six o'clock P. M., the mail signal was run up at the telegraph station, which announced definitely that the Major was in sight. About seven o'clock she passed Diamond Head, but it was so dark that it is doubtful whether she would have been noticed in town but for the telegraph. As it was, boats were sent off and the mail landed during the evening, and those who wished their letters could procure them before ten o'clock, P. M. The mail consisted of about | lulu, as well as to render a real benefit to the place, twenty-five bags, or over fifty bushels of papers and by making a public square from Fort street extended letters: but owing to the improvements which Mr. to the Governor's premises, and from Queen street to Jackson has made in the internal arrangements of the makai wall of the fort, including the court house, the post-office, this large quantity of matter was Maunakilika, and about half the present fort en-

We understand that at the date of the sailing hope that this plan will be carried out, as we, in of the Fanns Major, the influenza was prevailing in | common with every business man in Honolulu, would

THE COLLEGE DISCUSSION .- We publish to-day two communications on this subject. They contain nothing new, however. We hope they will be the last, until some new facts are elicited, worthy of being made public. In one of our exchanges we find the following item of interest. We publish it, because it speaks volumes to the praise of Mr. Dole under whose preceptorship two of the lads received their preparatory collegiate training. The idea is uppermost in the minds of some that Mr. D. is not a well-qualified teacher, because the scholars say so, and therefore has been superceded. But it is owing, in no small measure, to his superior skill as a teacher that these islands are gazetted throughout the United 5 ates as the birth place of the young men who have won honors which it is no easy matter to win, among a crowd of the wealthiest and most promising students which the American States can produce. We believe that also at Williams or Amherst College, some of Mr. Dole's scholars, give promise of carrying off the palm against their rivals :

COLLEGE PRIZES SECURED BY SANDWICH ISLANDERS The New Haven Palladium relates the following interesting facts: "We notice a curious coincidence in the prizes lately declared to the graduating clas of Yale. Three young men have now been educated here who were born and reared, and who still had homes, in the far-off Sandwich Islands. These three have all taken the First Astronomical Prizes viz: Hiram Bingham of the class of 1853, W. D. Alexander of '55, and D. D. Baldwin of '57. These prizes are among the most honorable of the course, requir ing not only intimate acquaintance with the visible heavens, but great accuracy in solution of problems and especially in calculation of eclipses. There is therefore a great struggle among the 'mathematical eads' of each class for the first prize on the list. But the 'Cannibals' seem to have a proscriptive right to that honor. Curious, to see these sons of the Pacific come round Cape Horn to wrest so surely this particular laurel from the youth of America !"

AN IMPROVEMENTS IN ANCHORS .-- Mr. George Gilmour, whom many of our readers will remember as having resided several years at Koloa, has, after a series of ups and downs which are enough to drive some men to distraction, met with a lucky streak of fortune, in the invention of a "messenger anchor shackle," which promises to be not only of the greatest value to ships, but a source of profit to the inventor. We understand that a gentleman in Massachusetts had been fourteen years engaged in trying to invent an improvement similar to that of Mr. G. but without success. Mr. Gilmour got the idea of his invention from the couplings or fastenings of railroad cars, which lock and unlock each other without manual aid. We have received from Mr. G. a circular in regard to the shackle, in which it is highly recommended by some of the prominent shipmasters and merchants of Boston. A description of the shackle is not given, but the great benefit of it consists in preventing anchors from dragging, and giving greatly increased safety to vessels on a lee shore. Mr. G. at the latest dates had gone to England and France, to secure his patent in those countries.

ADVERTISE .- Wide-awake business men-men who have an eye always open to the main chance-invariably advertise liberally, and reap a golden harvest for the investment. Their neighbors wonder why their custom is falling off, and what makes their advertising competitor's place of business so popular In Boston, the inauguration of a statue to and profitable. They wonder on, and wonder on, un-Gen. Jos. Warren, on the 17th of June, was wit- til a red flag, under the auctioneer's auspices, puts an reason why their neighbor prospers so, is because he lets people know what he has got, and where he keeps his things. By getting the run of custom he can sell cheaper, and so the non-advertising competitors have another dreadful enemy to fight against in the advertising man's prices. Advertising always pays a hundred fold. There cannot be found an instance where it does not. And yet, notwithstanding these facts, there are but few of our merchants and business men who think it to their interest to advertise to the amount of \$100 or \$200 per year. Those who do are making money. Those who do not, are generally thinking of hard times and its causes. Therefore, we say to everybody doing business of any and every kind, advertise, if you would prosper.

> THE KAMEHAMEHA IV .- This new British clipper ship arrived on Monday, in 116 days from Liverpool. She was built for the island trade, and we think if notice had been given some time before hand, some freight for England might have been got, the balance of cargo to be had at Valparaiso perhaps. She has proved herself on her first voyage, a fast sailer. She is staunchly built, more for use than for show. Her unusually narrow breadth of beam in proportion to her length will be noticed, but this feature is supposed to add to her sailing quality. Her bow is ornamented with a full length figure of His Majesty, after whom the ship is named. This figure, if intended as an imitation, will provoke a smile from every observer, as it did from His Majesty himself. It has been suggested that the bust be improved before it leaves port. We hope to see this fine packet out here

> "ENTERPRISE." - Our neighbors of the Polynesian are deserving of great credit for showing a little enterprise once in a while, and raking up a few items of passing events. But, gentlemen, don't borrow our commercial news to fill your editorial columns, without at least giving a fair credit. Last week, the imports per Harriet & Jessie, which, as every body knows who has seen a ship's manifest measuring from six to ten feet long, is condensed only with hours of labor, was copied from the Commercial as original. And three or four weeks ago the printed blank report of the cargo of the schooner Kamoi, filled out by the captain and addressed to the publisher of the Commercial was actually copied and printed first in the Polynesian. We like to see a little enterprise, but don't take others' copy and set it up as original news.

HOME INDUSTRY .- Mr. J. R. Bond has sent us an assortment of biscuits and sweetmeats, manufactured at his bakery, consisting of butter, soda and arrowroot crackers, wine biscuit, lemon snaps, pilot bread, and candy-all fresh and superior to the best imported. Mr. Bond is a thoroughly bred confectioner, and his long experience in the business enables him to produce the very best quality of biscuit and confectionary. In the latter, he assures us, that no coloring is used at all injurious to the health. We were not aware before that so fine soda crackers and pilot bread were made here, and hope that his efforts to supply a better article than the imported, always fresh, will be appreciated by our housewives and

EPIDEMIC AMONG FISHES .- A correspondent writes: During the passage to Maui, we observed great numbers of flying-fish floating dead on the water. A native suggested that they were victims of the epidemic. This is not unreasonable, when we remember that this species of fish are addicted to being abroad much in the night air. Several porpoises came alongside the vessel, but contrary to the ordi-The Fanny Major came in as prompt as an nary habits of this lively fish, they slowly sauntered water in a melancholy manner, as if waiting to be prescribed for. There being no harpoon on board, we did'nt even bleed them.

> "JANE A. FALKENBURG" is the name of the vessel surchased by the Messrs. Lawton to run between this port and San Francisco. She is a barkentine or three nasted schooner, of 419 tons, and touched here some months ago on her passage from Sydney to San Francisco, with Lola Montes on board. She is now in the Oregon trade, and has the reputation of being a very fast sailing vessel. We doubt not she will be able to keep up with Yankee, and give general satisfaction. The price paid for the vessel was \$20,000

A PUBLIC SQUARE WANTED .- Now that the old "Fort" is fast disappearing, the authorities have it in their power to add to the attractiveness of Honoassorted and ready for delivery early on Monday morn- closure. Let this be reserved for a public square and enclosed with a good substantial fence. We regret to see it cut up into lots and sold.

Several coolies implicated in the burglary ommitted in Nuuanu Valley, alluded to in our las paper, were arrested on Thursday and committed for pal escaped on the brig Hero, which sailed for Christmas Island last week. He has already served twelve months on the public works for a previous offense and will probably serve another term when the

NOT DEAD YET .- Mr. Jos. Doe, formerly police man, who was so unceremoniously gored to death in the last Polynesian, has requested us to say that he is still in the land of the living, notwithstanding the "new snapper up of unconsidered trifles." Nobody was "gored by a cow," as we can learn, unless was the news man aforesaid, but a man named James Shaw, was thrown from his horse, which trod him under his fore feet, injuring him.

VIEWS OF HONOLULU.-Mr. Burgess has presente us with three additional views, making five, which completes the set. The price for uncolored is \$7 50: and for the colored pictures \$22 50. A set of these views ought to be in the possession of every resident of Honolulu. The sale of the pictures in San Francisco has been very rapid. Mr. Edward Burgess is agent for this city.

MARKET WHARF .- We understand that the shi Harriet and Jessie grounded under her bows when she came alongside of the Market Wharf, though drawing only about eighteen feet water. This ought not to be. If a rock exists there, let the wharf b carried out ten or twelve feet, if in doing so it will give deep water. By the way, this wharf ought to be repiled and planked before the busy season sets in

By an arrival from Kauai, we learn that the Morning Star left that island on Tuesday, August 11, for Ascension Island. J. E. Chamberlain, Esq. who had taken passage in her for Micronesia, remained behind, having decided since leaving Hono lulu not to continue the voyage.

HARRIET & JESSIE.—This ship, belonging to Pierce' line of packets, has been fully discharged in eight working days. Her cargo has turned out in the very best condition, free from any damage. We understand she sails this week or early next week for Jervis' Island for a cargo of guano. FRENCH TREATY .- We understand that the Minis-

ter of Foreign Relations has been unusually occupied lately in endeavoring to bring the French Treaty to at length, much to his surprise, he found it was what a point; but unless greater headway is made with it the outsider worshipped as a god, and they became than during the past six years, its conclusion will be clamorous for their portion. "Give, give, with the cry of the horse leech, did they present their claim the work of the next generation and the generous, simple hearted prince gave, and

METEORS-have been quite frequent for the pas few days. A very bright one, whose head was as large as a full moon, was observed on Thursday evening last week. It lasted but a moment, giving a most brilliant light. They can be observed almost Rev. Mr. Smith, the Unitarian Minister whose

arrival was looked for by the Major, was detained in San Francisco by severe illness, but may be looked for by the next packet. said to him, "Can you help me?" Can you drive off Douglass Jerrold, long known as an Editor

this dark cloud? The kauka took his time to study and eminent literary character, recently died in his answer, and went forth to look at the cloud. England. He was originally a journeyman printer. He could see "12 per cent." "15 per cent." "18

ruined between 1000 and 2000 bushels of wheat, per cent."-mystic characters attached to this dark standing in the field. cloud, and reaching down as if they would grasp the whole of the fair cluster to satisfy their hungry THANKS .- Thos. H. Marshall, Esq., and J. W. Sulmaws. He could see with that cold gray eye of his

[Correspondence of the Pacific Com. Advertiser.] KOLOA, KAUAI, Aug. 11, 1857. SIR,-The Morning Star arrived at Koloa on the morning of Aug. 8; at 11 A. M. Her anchor was let go in 15 fathoms, but dragged into deep water after after paying out 50 fathoms of chain. It was late before the vessel could beat back, so the captain stood off and on for the night. About half past 6 on Sunday morning we came to anchor. Rev. Messrs. Gulick and Bingham addressed the people of the district in the church of Rev. J. W. Smith, M. D., in the morning, and the people were informed that the

opportunity to give to the Morning Star, and the

cause of missions would be extended to them on the

livan, Esq., will accept our thanks for favors.

On Monday, three cattle were offered by different natives-only one of these, however, was needed, and this was slaughtered and put on board. In spite of he epidemic which has raged so extensively, and from which this people are slowly recovering, the gifts flowed freely and generously in until on Monday night, they catalogued as follows :- 1 beef, 5 pigs, 2 turkeys, 2 ducks, 75 fowls, 12 bbls sweet potatoes, 20 bundles taro, 3 do of poi, 6 squashes, 2 nests onions, 1 lot beets, 2 cabbages, 7 bunches bananas and 12 water-melons. The value of these articles, at Kolos prices, together with \$5 given in cash by a native who said " he had an aloha for the cause, and as he had no other kokua, would give that," amounts to at least fifty dollars. The only regret expressed by the people was, that the desired bundles of pai ai, sixty, could not have been prepared-more than that number were pledged, but the natives, as a body, having all been sick, were not able to prepare their own food for the Sabbath, and the short stay of the missionary packet-one day-precluded the possibility of cooking

enue of one of the fairest gems of the cluster, hou or preparing the food on Monday. In justice to those natives who rode from Waimes did each member give up all but what was necessary and Libue with their offering, it becomes me to say that they too emulated the zeal of the people of to himself, and agree to turn in each and every little that the aggregate might swell to such an amount as

On Tuesday morning early, the Morning Star got inder way and stood off for Waimea. J. E. CHAMBERLAIN. Yours, &c.,

To the Editor of the P. C. Advertiser Sin:-As many of your readers may not have forgotten an article which appeared some months ago in the Polynesian, referring with much severity to alledged misconduct on the part of the commander of the American ship Sea Serpent, we would request the publication in your paper of the following communication from Capt. Whitmore, which we received by the last mail. Very truly yours, R. COADY & Co.

Hong Kong, April 25, 1857.

CHAS. GORDON HOPKINS, Esq., Editor Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I., DEAR SIR:-In glancing over your paper of date

previous to November 6, received here a few days ago, I notice a piece from your pen regarding a stolen boat, and to my great surprise I am pointed out as the thief. I am at a loss to know where you could have gained such valuable information, as I am totally inconscious of ever having had anything to do with boats in the way you mention, during toy frequent visits to your peaceful harbor.

I deny your charge as a base and vile accusation and one almost beneath my notice, considering, (as I am led to believe) the source from which it originated guarded in future in making such assertions as cannot be maintained as truthful. I also adopt this medium to thank numerous

friends, residents of your town, for their promptness in contradicting this false calumny, And remain, dear Sir, yours, &c., JACOB D. WHITMORE,

Commanding ship Sea Serpent, of New York.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.-The London Times

March 31 has a recapitulation of the members who have deen elected, with their politics. It says:

"The country having been appealed to by Lord Palmerston, to decide between him and the House of Commons, we have distinguished the members as Ministerial and Opposition, according to their declared opinion on that subject." The members from England sum up thus—Ministerial 239, Opposition 117; in Ireland—Ministerial 10, Opposition 3; in Scotland—Ministerial 19, Opposition 1. Total—Ministerial 272, Opposition 121. Of the four members from London, Lord John Russell is set down as belonging to the Opposition. The vote in the city of London:—Duke 7552; Rothchild 7123; Russell 7043; Crawford 6429; Curtis (not elected) 5040. Lord John Russell was called upon at the close of the poll, and made a speech in which he declared that "this is really a soldier's victory—it is the people's battle, for the people have won it, and no one else." Outside Lord the turbid waters which have been stirred up by much irrelevant discussion

Mr. EDITOR :- A number of those long-legged The origin of the Punahou School asp-waisted gentry, commonly called yellow jackets, to meet the need of the numerous children of the ring rather premiscuously squatted under the missionary families in procuring the elements of an eves of my verandah, I undertook to eject them. education, without the necessity of an early removal finding the critters deaf to my pacific entreaties to to the U. S. The main reason of its being open at leave, I took a hatchet, and, perching myself upon a high chair, gouged out the whole arrangement of first to the children of missionaries only, was that these were of themselves as many or more than one and houses and grube into a basin of hot water held man could teach. Afterwards, when additional teachers were obtained, and sommodations enlarged, thi restriction was removed. This must suffice as it as a positive fact, without fear of contradiction) is

Exterminate the Varmints.

who are seen floating round in the basin, heels up,

many of them being the size of a piece of chalk, and

ation, I was perturbed in mind by the sad way in

which the old ones came to look after their brood the

stole my child away." until within 2 feet 8 inches of

my nose, when I shut my right eye and winked at

him with my left, ejaculating the simple word leave !

He did, right about face, at the word of command

quicker than the Rifles, and put the my neighbor's

verandah, whom I recommend to do as I have done.

A Dream.

MR. EDITOR:-In reading your leading editorial

over me; not from the dullness of said leader, for

thing after this sort :

There was a bright cluster of-stan

heaven's deep blue"-or, islands, amid the

gave, till he had not much more to give, and still the

It was a time of pilikia, to use the expressive word

cry came, even from over the water, " give, give."

of the people of that bright cluster; and trouble-

been forced to learn the meaning of)-came over-

that although all looked so dark yet there were bright

spots where he could see a " silver lining," and he

returned and in the simple language answered the

enquiring look of the prince as to the result of his

investigation-Hiki no (it can be done). The prince

issued his royal summons to all his officers to attend

court, and such was the love they bore him that they

The prince told them the story of his pilikia, and

that he had found a man he trusted would help them.

and he wanted them to listen to him and obey. The

word, their faces were lit up with a smile, and they

all expressed their eagerness to contribute, each his

part that impressed me most was that in which each

member of the council gave the most unequivocal

evidence of his carnestness to assist his beloved prince

in his pilikia. And it was this: the kauka took his

tablets, and arranging them before the prince, that

the members, who had formerly expended the rev-

little he could support his department on? He said.

" food and clothing." The kauka wrote, 500. Thus

stream or rivulet that could be made of any account,

to drive off the pilikia. While the councilors were

thus engaged in their self-denying resignations of

live in luxury while you my councilors and friends

in the new work-him to whom all belonged, them-

Thus was the first work commenced by the gray-

of his pilikia and the bright cluster with all their

Those ominous agures 12, 15, 18, soon disappeared,

and there were many who falt very glad to get those issued by the kauen and which denoted plenty, instead of scarcity and distress. The kauka's numerals

Years passed quickly on, as in a dream they wil

a proud and happy day for the prince and as much

assembled frien is and councilors, "pau pilikia. The

kauka will show the figures." And the kauka did

show the figures, and in deed and truth 'twas pau

Thus was my reverie, Mr. Editor, as I sat dreamily;

and as it faded away, I heard a voice with accents

more of sorrow than of anger :- "That loved prince

has passed away; he sleeps the dreamless sleep. The

kauka is still in that bright cluster; but his voice is

not in the council. Were it, I think the voice would

MR. Euros - In the late discussion respecting the

Oahu College, there appears to have been several misapprehensions which were assumed as prominent facts, and conclusions unfavorable to the college were

The first is that the institution of the college wa

the immediate cause of disorganization to the Royal

school, and in the second place, it is intended to

To me, a mere spectator, who have no personal nterest whatever in either of the schools, and who

ave never had a voice in the management of either.

ast will tond to allay the excitement, and clear

reede the preparatory school hitherto conducted

called his councilors and friends together.

pilikia (the trouble was ended).

deduced from those false premises.

spell that same word

are depriving yourselves for me."

entered on the tablet.

The details of the plan are too tedious, but

share, to put the new system into operation.

all might see 'twas done in his name, ask

hastened to obey and all were soon in assembly.

shadowing them like a dark foreboding cloud.

not at all conducive to the health of the infant wasps The entire support of the institution has from th first depended upon analysis grants of funds from the Treasury of the American Board. But these grants cannot be perpetual. The time is at hand when they must cease. It must become a self-supporting institution, or cease to be a seminary of education. next day. They flew round, in evident distress of both the trustees of the school and the Board's Direc mind, and one old fellow, with stunsail-boom legs, tors felt. Accordingly the trustees requested the made at me, seeing in me, no doubt, the author of raise funds for the support of the school. Atter due inquiry on the part of the Committee, it was replied that adequate funds for the support of a mere class ical school could not be obtained. But if a college pharter could be obtained, and a faculty and students could be organized, there was no doubt but ample funds for the support of a college could be procured from the friends of science and religion.

But as there were neither professors or students be obtained at the time, for a college, the movement towards a charter was indefinitely deferred at that time, and the school continued as before depending August 6, I felt a kind of pleasing dreaminess come on the annual grants; until another letter from the Boston Committee reurged the measure of a college s one of the best that has appeared in the Commercharter, and assuring the trustees of their co-operation cial, and one to keep any friend of the government in procuring funds under such new organization wide awake and thirting, but "as I thought, I dreamed" of a good old time years ago, and it was some-Without a responsible corporate body to manage such funds, it became evident that moneyed men would not entrust their property to irresponsible management.

It now became evident that without funds the school must ultimately cease to operate, and blue sea;" and that cluster was governed by a kind dilemma was either a college, with its preparatory noble-hearted ruler. Things went merry as a wedschool attached, or no school at all. According ding. The "outsiders" discovered that there was a our newspape" writers, the latter should have been chance "to put money in the purse," and they the choice of the trustees. It is truly surprising brought the luxuries of foreign lands and laid them Mr. Editor, how sensible people will sometimes at the feet of the generous prince. They said sometake the true policy of certain measures, which they thing to him about dollars-a word he knew smelt of do not fully understand, simply for the want of a trade, and one that was not in his vernacular. Litknowledge of the true facts in the case. tle trouble did he give himself about the dollar; till

Soon after the charter was obtained. Beckwith resigned his duties as principal of the Royal school, with the intent of returning to the U.S. to pursue a course of professional studies. But as no suitable person had been found for the Presidency of the newly chartered college, Mr. B. was invited by the Trustees to that post. He accepted and entered most efficiently upon its duties,

At the close of the last year, given to the President of the college and the Preside yes, financial trouble (strange words that they had of the Board of Education, by the Prudential Committee of the Missionary Board, to visit the U. S. as agents to solicit funds for the college. After due It occurred to the prince to set outsider against consideration the invitation was accepted, and the outsider, and finding one whom he thought he could persons invited sailed to fulfil their intended mission. trust to cure this pilikia, he called him kauka, and Such in brief are the facts in the case, which seem

to have been overlooked by the writers who have comment, leaving to the good sense of the community to judge whether the college is intended to supercede the Punahou school, and destroy the Royal school, or to aid the perpetuation of both to supply the wants A LOOKER ON.

SIR :- Among the articles written in disparagement of Oahu College, with which the late papers have teemed, there is one idea perseveringly set forth which I propose to notice. It is said that the Oahu College was instituted at

the sacrifice of two excellent schools. It is very true that the Royal and Punahou schools, were suspended at about that time, but it is palpable injustice to ascribe their non-continuance to the scheme for founding a college; the following are my reasons for assert-

kauka arose and looked around with a kindly smile and said, hiki no. He then told them he had found a plan to help them, and if they would each one help er of the Royal School, before he was invited to locate him the beloved prince would be saved and his bright himself at Punahou, his plans for immediate departure cluster be kept from the outsiders. It was necessary, had been matured, and a number of his most advanced he told them, to learn another " outside word." one scholars had designed to go with him. The much that was very great at hemo-ing pilikias, and the one harped on idea of Mr. Beckwith's abandoning the thing only that could save them. They said that Royal School for Punahou, was originated by those they were all anxious for him to learn that word that who are hostile to him and to the College, who comwas so powerful, and he would find them earnest us prise, it is said, nine-tenths of this community. try it. And seeing that they had "the will" he gave Furthermore, had Mr. B.'s services not been retained, the present teacher of the Royal School and probathem the key to "the way," and taught them the word "REFORM." As he unfolded to them the bly never have left New England. great power that lay within the meaning of this new

2nd. Let us glance at Punahou just before the " flourish of trumpets." Out of about 38 scholars whe there received tuition free, 19 had left to attend the Royal School, and others were chafing with discentent and impatience; more would have left. The school was declining, the American Board wanted it off their hands, dissolution was before it. On the one hand. the continuance of the R. School would have been its ruin, and on the other, on Mr. E. G. Beckwith's return to the States, many would have followed him, and of those who might have remained, quite a number had determined never to return to Punahou. The Trustees, as one of them has informed me.

were convinced that the American Board were unwilling to sustain the school much longer, as it then was, but would assist in building up a College from it; and nothing short of a College. The name of "Collegiate Institute" was talked of among the Trustees, but they were sissed that this would not be acceptable to the proje Nothing can be more apparent than that the

what had been for years and years considered as their own, the prince stepped forward to the table and said, "you shall not bear this burthen alone. I cannot at Punahou would have been given up, had College enterprise been carried out. As early 1851, before Mr. Beckwith's arrival, he received a commission to collect funds for an endowment for Punahou, when Mr. Castle left, intending to visit the United States. The project had already These words were not mere empty ones, and al-though his friends protested against his being a sharer been started, and after Mr. Beckwith had resided here for some time, a man was fixed upon who should fill selves included, yet he was firm and his name was the office of President; he would not leave, however, on account of his family; diligent search was afterwards instituted, and the subject was before the Griental Society at New Haven. A Dr. Hawes was eved kauka and he was soon rewarded by seeing his plan work out a general relief. It was not long before proposed, but he also could not leave. Finally Mr. E. G. Beckwith was induced with reat difficulty to he had the good wishes and friendly councils of all the "outsiders" who wished to see the prince out accept the Presidency.

It must be most obvious to all, except to the pe verse, that the Oahu College is a harmless instiaution. It never deprived any foreign or native child of an educational privilege, and has conferred many. It claims not cent from the funds devoted by this Government to educational purposes, and is to be endowed mostly, if not all, by the friends of on in another part of the world. It maintains no political creed, and its religion will not tend to foster the vices of the nation. The present relentless opposition which it suffers, cannot proceed from the years ago, when the enterprise was first attempted why, I ask, has been this delay; why this waiting to attack two men when they cannot defend themselves I see no explanation, but in the shallowness of the motives which at present produce such a hue-and-cry about the "National College," and then about the "Protestant National College," (or a wail for Catholicism;) when we hear that we have just the right men for a College, but that one is'nt needed, and then that a College is well enough, but that we havn't the right men.

The argument of the opposition is wanting in consistency. One asks "where is the material for a College?" and argues that there is non. Of course, College?" and argues that there is non. Of course, then, it must fail; if its fate is so certain, why be troubled about Nationality, Protestantism or Mr. Dole's departure what harm can the first two do, and had not Mr. Dole better find some more certain employment? The same or another considers this an important matter—this College—assumes a right to enquire into it, professes great interest, and wants to have it managed as a national College should be. Why trouble yourself, my dear sir, if you know it must fall for want of students; cannot you repress your curiosity or animosity and let the poor "beastie" go off easy. If it is true that there is no material for the College it is just as true that the College will fail; and vice versa it is true also, the material cannot be created or destroyed by newspaper agency. some desirable that a brief historical statement of not be created or destroyed by newspaper ager

FOREIGN NEWS

From the New York Herald, Courier and Ea quirer, and Express, of July 6, we extract the

ollowing latest news:

Washington despatches state that a treaty with Nicaragua is under consideration, having for its object the re-opening of the transit route. The steamship commodores are, it is said, entirely ignored as regards this matter. Our special despatch from Washington states

arrangements are in progress for the speedy settlement of the questions in dispute between the United States and New Granada, upon a basis perfectly satisfactory to our government.

We learn from Washington that the instructions relative to the operations of the troops now detailed for Utah have been completed. It is designed by the government to create a separate military department of the Territory, under com-mand of Gen. Harney, who will have a force of nearly three thousand men fully equipped as an

army in the field. DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY. ight we received the announcement of the sad-en death of Hon. William Larned Marcy, late Secretary of State, which occurred on Saturday, the 4th inst., at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York. Mr. Marcy was in his 71st year, having been born December 12, 1786, in Sturbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Mr. Marcy on his retiring from office was in the enjoyment of his retiring from office was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and up to the time of his death manifested no symptoms of a decaying constitu-tion. His demise, therefore, was wholly unex-

The Postmaster General and the President have decided upon the route of the overland mail to California. It commences at St. Louis and Memhis, thence to Little Rock, thence to the Ric nce, near Fillmore or Donne Ana, thence long the projected wagon road to Fort Yuma nd thence to San Francisco. Messrs. Butterfield and Company are the contracters, at the indred and ninety-five thousand This provides for the transportation of a mail

Mr Reed, Minister to China, embarked or board the steam frigate Minnesota on Friday, and the steamer sailed at midnight on her voyage. The burning of the steamer Montreal, in the river St. Lawrence, on Saturday last, was one of the most deplorable disasters that we been called upon to record for a long time. The Mon real left Quebec at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for Montreal, having on board between four and five hundred passengers, nearly all of them emigrants, and many of them recently arrived from Scotland. About 5 o'clock, when abreast of Cape Rouge the wood work of the furnaces was discover be on fire, and at the same moment the flame

burst forth, causing the utmost consternation.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and numbers of the passengers precipitated themselves into the river, and many in such cases were drowned.

The steemers are all Alliance went to the rescue, and the former took off one hurdred and twenty-seven. Several of these subsequently died of their wounds. THE SPIRITUAL CONTROVERSY AT BOSTON.—The spirits have been sadly beaten at Boston. The

editor of the Boston Courier offered \$500 to any mediams or spiritual performers who would per-form feats that could not be explained by well known agencies; the challenge was accepted by figured of late in the papers. But a Lhave no other was appointed consisting of the following gen-object in view in this communication but to beate themen: Prof. Agassiz, Prof. B. Pierce, Prof. Gould of the Observatory, and Prof. Horsford The day of trial came off; the spiritualists mustered in great force; Prof. Agassiz was as jolly as usual, Prof. Pierce looked terribly severe, the other two jurymen looked uncommonly sharp: and, as might have been expected, the experiment was an utter failure; the spiritualists could neither read thoughts, nor communicate with the dead, nor move inert matter.

Riot on the Fourth of July. The most terrible disturbance which has taken lace in New York since the time of the Astor Place riot, occurred on the Fourth, and resulted in the death of about twelve persons and the wounding of a large number, some of whom, it is probable, will not survive their injuries.

The disturbance first commenced at about o'clock in the morning, when a party of Sixth Warders calling themselves "The Dead Rabbit Club," made a violent attack with clubs and stones on the public house No. 40 Bowery, the windows of which they stove in with stones and bricks, and wounded three persons. Information was sent to the 10th and 13th Ward police stations, and the whole reserve force was ordered out, and soon put the rioters to flight. The latter retreated to Bayard street, and when near the Five Points, attacked a party of young men, wounding several severely, and fracturing the skull of Geo. S. Wilson, 25 years of age, with a blow from a club. A lull here took place in the roceedings of the Dead Rabbit Club, but about o'clock in the afternoon the disturbance was renewed by an attack upon a squad of police who were marching to the Seventh Ward, and who the Dead Rabbit boys thought were about to take them into custody. The rowdies were armed with pistols, knives, clubs, stones, &c., and they made a simultaneous attack upon the police, but were driven back and had several of their number arrested. The news soon reached the White street station-house, and thirty more colicemen were dispatched to assist their comrades. By this time the rioters had retreated to the tops of the houses and rained down bricks, stones, &c., upon the police. They also fired pistols and muskets at them. The police, however, escaped serious injury, and captured about a dozen of the rioters, who were locked up. At this juncture, the who were locked up. At this juncture, the Bowery boys took sides with the police, and a frightful scene of riot and bloodshed ensued. The Rabbits fired their pistols and threw down stones and bricks from the tops of the houses upon the others. A large number were wounded, and some mortally. A portion of the rioters barricaded Mulberry street, near Bayard, with carts, wagons, hose carriages, and timber, and built a similar barriced in Bayard street, near Elizabeth street. From behind these the "Dead Rabbits" and Bowery boys were continually firing at each other with muskets, pistols, &c., and two or three were killed and a large number wounded. Two of the dead rioters who were shot from the top of a house in Bayard street, were taken to the White street station-house, and another to the 7th Ward station. One hundred additional policemen were sent to quell the disturbance, and they succeeded

barricades and in restoring partial order. A requisition was made by the Police Commissioners upon Major Gen. Sendford, who ordered out the 7th, 8th, and 71st regiments, but the riot was elled by the police and the troops were not aght into service.—N. Y. Enquirer. THE ORIGIN OF THE RIOT .- In New York, it is well known, there are a number of political and rowdy associations, the members of which are of the lowest ranks in life and of the most unscrupulous characters. These associations are ready undertake any species of rascality. Robbery and murder are child's play to them. Their members are bullies and fighters by profession, and they are accustomed to undertake the management of One, called the "Bowery Boys," under the leadership of Pat Matthews, a well known Cus-tom House officer, and having head quarters at a tom House officer, and having head quarters at a drinking house No. 40 Bowery. The other rejoices in the elegant name of "Dead Rabbits," and we understand, obey the orders of one "Tom Walsh," said to be the foreman of Engine Co. No. 21, whose house is corner of Chambers and Center streets. The "Dead Rabbits" are inhabitants of Mulberry, Mott, Baxter, Bayard, and some parts of Elizabeth street, and are very bad follows: the whole of them

about 7 o'clock in the evening in removing the

ws, the whole of them. These two clubs, the "Bowery boys represent-ing the Administration, or Custom House section ing the Administration, or Custom House section of the party, and the Dead Rabbits their opponents, have for years been at sword's point. A deadly feud prevails between them, and they have taken every opportunity to show the spite they bear each o'her. Broken heads at every primary and regular election; riots at every recurrence of a public holiday; frequent disturbances of the public peace on Sunday are the results of these animosities.

For the last month or two these clubs have been particularly "ugly" towards each other, and it has required the utmost vigilance on the part of Capt. Dowling of the late Municipal police, to keep the peace between them. Since the recent proceedings at Tammany Hall to harmonize the party, the Dead Rabbits and Bowery Boys have been more than ever anxious to have a "muss"